

## MAJOR AND MINOR.

The St. Louis Glee Club has engaged Paul Mori as pianist.

Miss Agnes Gray, the violinist scored quite a success at the "Ladies Concert" given at Lindenwood Opera House on the 15th ult. The local press accorded her very high praise for her effective playing.

Frank's Compound Syrup of Spruce Gum is valuable in coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchial affections, etc., etc., contains no opiates and its action is speedy and affectual. To be had of L. E. Frost, Seventh and Olive streets.

The Union Boat Club of New York gave its twelfth annual ball at the Metropolitan Opera House and received with enthusiasm "Southern Jollification" a plantation scene and "Alhambra," a Moorish Dance by Kunkel, played by Cappa's celebrated band.

A. P. Erker & Bro., the opticians at 617 Olive street, have the choicest line of spectacles and eye glasses in the city. Their stock of opera glasses, telescopes, microscopes, drawing instruments, artificial eyes, etc., is selected with great care and is offered at the most reasonable prices. They make a specialty of oculist's prescriptions.

Miss Helen Langdon, one of our young and rising sopranos was a pupil of Mrs. Brainard for several years, and made her first and second appearance at the Mary Institute rehearsals, before a large and appreciative audience. She received much praise for her "sweet flexible voice, clear enunciation and beautiful bird-like thrill." Miss Langdon gave much promise for the future, and is now, we understand, on our list of local enechers. We wish her every success.

Eugenia Williamson, B. E., the favorite elocutionist assisted by some of her advanced pupils in elocution, Delsarte and physical culture, gave her Troisième Soiree at Pickwick Theatre on the 16th ult. A select audience sat enraptured during the exercises and testified to its delight in frequent applause. Miss Williamson renewed her triumphs and was especially happy in Bird tones of which she has made a special study. The work of her pupils was charming throughout and proved Miss Williamson's standard to be of a very high order.

A very successful musicale was given by Miss Nellie Paulding and her pupils at her residence, 3032 Easton avenue, Friday eve., February 5. Quite a lengthy programme was rendered. Little Miss Susie Doerr played several numbers in excellent time and very musically. Miss Jennie Osborn showed a well developed technique. Miss Kittie Peckham interpreted Sonate, Op. 14, No. 2, Beethoven, very satisfactory. Miss Paulding contributed four numbers by Raff, Moszkowski, Liszt and Godard. Mr. Chas. W. Brainard, the promising young tenor, and Mr. William Martin in a recitation contributed to the success of the evening.

W. T. Bobbitt, of 822 Olive street, Western representative of the World Renowned Decker & Son Piano, is well pleased with his last year's success with this famous piano. Messrs. Decker & Son must also be highly pleased with the way their piano is pushed in St. Louis. And as a token of their appreciation of Mr. Bobbitt's work have just presented Mr. Bobbitt with one of the handsomest Decker & Son Pianos that ever came to St. Louis. This famous piano is a great favorite in St. Louis and for brilliance of tone and durability has no equal. Mr. Bobbitt is justly proud of having one of the handsomest as well as the finest piano in Missouri. Mrs. Bobbitt declares that no money could buy her piano unless it could be duplicated with one of the same kind.

## M. A. GILSINN.

Michael Angelo Gilsinn, one of the prominent musicians and teachers of St. Louis, is a native of the land that gave to musical art, John Field, Geo. A. Osborne, Balfé, Wallace, and a number of musical geniuses of distinction.

Prof. Gilsinn was born in Ireland in 1842, and has resided in St. Louis since 1860. Over twenty years ago, Mr. Gilsinn took charge of the music in St. Francis Church as organist and choir-master, the reputation of whose rendition of the grand masses of the old masters is well known throughout the country.

As a composer, Mr. Gilsinn has done a great deal of good work. Among his compositions may be mentioned two Operetta's viz.: "Dorothea, the Roman Martyr," and the "Three



Crown's" (in MSS.), composed for, and produced by the pupils of St. Joseph's Academy, Carondelet (South St. Louis); A Meditation for Piano, "The Monk and the Bird;" "May Morning" symphony cantata; "Venite Adoremus," Christmas canticle for three choirs, also a number of songs and instrumental pieces, as "Gladiators" March Triumphant "Golden Jubilee March," composed for the Golden Jubilee of Most Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick, Archbishop of St. Louis.

He is also the reviser and compiler of the following works for the Catholic Church, viz.: Grand Italian Mass and Vespers;

"Pacini's Missa Solemnis;" "Cimarosa's Messe Militaire" and other important works which are very popular and sung in all the principal churches in the United States and Canada as well as by the prominent choirs of Great Britain and Australia.

On the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of Archbishop Kenrick last fall he organized and drilled the grand chorus of 5000 children's voices in the Exposition Hall. Mr. Gilsinn is a very pleasant and popular gentleman, and well noted for his ready wit and humor.

## MELODY IN PIANO PLAYING.

The treatment of the melody in piano playing is especially brought out in the modern school, and has now quite another significance throughout than in the olden time; in the latter the pianoforte appears, when a melody is played, more in its own instrumental character; in the modern school it has more the character of the human voice. — Kullak.

## COUNTERPOINT.—BEE THOVEN'S IDEA.

I have had the temerity to introduce a dissonant interval here and there, sometimes leaving it abruptly, sometimes striking it without preparation. I hope this is no high treason and that the *judices doctissimi*, if ever I meet them in the Elysian fields, will not shake their periwigs at me. I did this to preserve the vocal melody intact, and will be responsible for it before any tribunal of common sense and good taste. Passages that are easy to sing and are not far fetched or difficult to hit cannot be faulty. These severe laws are only imposed upon us to hinder us from writing what the human voice cannot execute; he who takes care not to do this need not fear to shake off such fetters, or at least to make them less galling. Too great caution is much the same as timidity. — Ludwig von Beethoven.

## TOUCH DISCRIMINATION.

Discrimination of touch is the intellectual, the internal part of technique; finger velocity only the mechanical, the external portion. Unfortunately, the majority of people are more influenced by external appearances than by internal worth. And so it is that we have a crowd of pianoforte players, for whom technique is the chief ambition; and a large number of amateurs who consider it more desirable to play runs and passages very fast and loudly, than to play them clearly and in moderate tempo, according to the players capacity, who imagine that to play a long difficult composition imperfectly will advance them more in the estimation of their neighbors, than to play a small piece in a finished manner. Such people, although capable of running helter-skelter over a great deal of difficult ground, will have to a certainty a defective touch; it will be mechanically rough and uneven, and intellectually non-discriminating. — Christiani.

## MUSIC NOT EFFEMINATE.

Music has been regarded by many people in this country until very recent years, as an effeminate art. It may fairly be said that a young American who devoted himself to music has been commonly looked down upon with a pitying or contemptuous shrug of the shoulders by men of affairs. A well-educated man is expected to know something about poetry, pictures, sculpture, architecture—at least to have developed good taste in those directions; but he may be as ignorant of music as an Eskimo is of engineering, and may yet confess his ignorance with a smile. He may even have the mistaken notion that his ignorance is somehow a sign of his intellectual strength.

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Another youthful pianist has recently made his debut with sensational success in Viennese concert-rooms. His name is Raoul Koczalki, he is seven years of age, and his repertoire includes Bach, Schumann, Chopin, and Liszt. Dr. Hanslick speaks most highly of the advanced technical acquirements of the lad.

Carl Streittmann, who is singing at the Garden Theatre, N. Y., with Lillian Russell, is a firm believer in physical exercise and in rest of the vocal organs. He will not speak on those days when he is needed for a special performance or when he is to appear at a first representation, and advises every one to write their requests for several hours prior to public appearance.

Beuter.—Prof. Albert Beuter, the well-known musician, died at Bloomington, Ill., last month.

Paderewski received one thousand dollars per recital at private residences in Boston and New York.

According to the *Hamburger Correspondent* Dr. Hans Von Bülow will resign his conductorship of the Berlin Philharmonic Concerts at the end of the present season, and will probably be succeeded by Dr. Hans Richter, with whom negotiations are already in progress.

Paderewski has a wonderful memory, performing the longest compositions without notes. He practices from six to eight hours out of the twenty-four, and frequently at night. To use his own language, "I wish to be so free with my fingers that they will go where they ought to without thought, so that I can devote my entire mind to the interpretation of the composer's idea." Aside from music he is very scholarly.

An interesting musical service was given at St. John's Episcopal Church, on the 14th ult. under the direction of Paul Mori, the organist. The choir and different soloists sang very well.

Richard Wagner's son, Siegfried, is at present in London and the recipient of numberless attentions from musicians. He is a clever musician, and his training has been to enable him to take the place of his mother as director of affairs connected with the productions of Wagner's operas.

On the 29th ulto, Mr. E. R. Kroeger gave a piano recital at the Forest Park University. The following was the programme: Prelude and Fugue D minor, Bach; Harmonious Blacksmith, Haendel; Variations in A flat, Beethoven; Novelette in F, Schumann; Berceuse, Scherzo in C sharp minor, Chopin; Hunting Song, Armstrong; Arabesque, Kroeger; Last Hope, Gottschalk; Nocturne in A flat, Liszt; Fire Charm Music, Wagner-Brassin.

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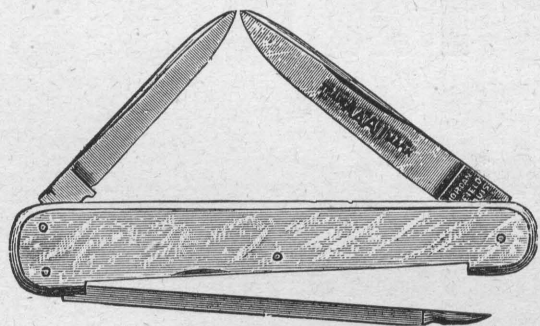
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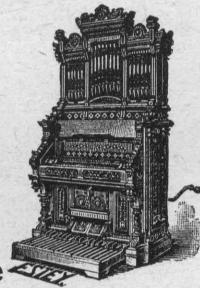
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# MUSICAL KUNKEL'S REVIEW

MARCH, 1892. KUNKEL BROS., Publishers, 612 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. Vol. 15—No. 3.

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MARCH, 1892.

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The latest addition to Kunkel Brothers' Catalogue is a set of Five Spanish Dances by Moszkowski, viz: I. Madrid, price 25 cents; II. Seville, price 50 cents; III. Barcelona, price 60 cents; IV. Valencia, price 25 cents; V. Malaga, price 50 cents. They are among the best of Moszkowski's works and are published also as duets. They may be had complete in one book.

## CHORAL SYMPHONY SOCIETY.

A miscellaneous programme, including Beethoven's "Leonore Overture, No. 3," and "Intermezzo" from "Cavalleria Rusticana," was presented at the concert of the Choral Symphony which took place on the 8d inst. at Music Hall. The chorus rendered "Ave Maria" by Arcadelt, without accompaniment and the cantata, "Song of Victory" by Ferdinand Hiller, with orchestra. Miss Anita Muldoon of Louisville, was the soloist in the cantata. Wm. G. Porteous rendered "Pogner's Address" from Wagner's "Meistersinger." The work of the director and soloists was admirable and well appreciated.

Mr. Otten has been fortunate in securing for his symphony orchestra the services of Mr. Jacques Wauters, first oboe, and Mr. August Lelievre, first horn player. Both gentlemen won the 1st prize on their respective instruments at the Bruxelles Royal Conservatory. They are excellent general musicians. Mr. Lelievre being a first-class cellist as well. Their location here will be a great advantage to students of their instruments.

## CONCERTS.

The concerts given by the Gruenfeld Brothers at Entertainment Hall were well received, and made a marked impression on the audiences. They are both finished artists. Alfred, the pianist has an admirable technique, and his interpretations are gratifying in every respect. Heinrich, the cellist, played with splendid finish and artistic taste.

Xaver Scharwenka's Concerts were a source of delight to the critical audience in attendance. His playing was thoroughly artistic; his technique is faultless and his work clear and refined.

## THE ARTIST'S TASK.

To comprehend art not as a convenient means of egotistical advantages and unfruitful celebrity, but as a sympathetic power which binds men together; two develop one's own life to that lofty dignity which floats before talent as an ideal; to open the understanding of artists to what they should and what they can do; to rule public opinion by the noble ascendancy of a high, thoughtful life; and to kindle and nourish in the minds of men that enthusiasm for the Beautiful which is so nearly allied to the good,—that is the task which the artist has set before him.—Liszt.

## MRS. LENA STEINMEYER-ROCKEL.

The portrait presented on this page is that of the well known singer, Mrs. Lena Steinmeyer-Rockel.

Mrs. Steinmeyer-Rockel is a St. Louisian by birth, and when scarcely in her teens had gained quite a local reputation for the strength and remarkable range of her voice. Her first vocal lessons were taken at the age of eight years, after which she was sent to the Beethoven Conservatory. From there she went to Frankfort on the Main, Germany, where she took a three years course, spending a year and a half at the Hohes Conservatory, and a year and a half under the celebrated Mme. Bauman, from whom she took daily lessons. While there, she appeared in Grand Opera in the roles of Elizabeth in "Tannhauser," Agatha in "Der Freischutz" and Marguerite in "Faust," meeting with decided success. She sang also for Anton Seidel after which she was engaged by the late Dr. Damrosch for his concerts in New York. She was with the Thompson Opera Company during the season of 1885-86, and scored a series of successes.



Mrs. Steinmeyer-Rockel was well on the way to occupying a very prominent place in the musical world when her mother, who pined at her absence, induced her to come to St. Louis. Here, she has signalized herself by repeated successes in concert work. Her appearances at the Exposition provoked great enthusiasm. She has a soprano voice of good range, pure and sympathetic in quality and admirably fitted for operatic work. Her interpretations are thoughtful and artistic.

Mrs. Steinmeyer-Rockel intends to return to Europe at no great distant day to accept an engagement, having received repeated and flattering offers, and is now preparing her repertory which at present includes thirty-six operas. Mrs. Steinmeyer-Rockel has a charming presence, and a host of friends who hope to see her wishes realized.

## FROM RUBINSTEIN'S NEW BOOK.

(Music and Its Masters.)

Rubinstein writing of Mendelssohn says: "I consider his work as the Swan Songs of classicity. He sheds no tears, there are no storms of soul, no bitterness—but he stands high in my estimation because from an over-flowing source he created lovely and perfect things, and because he saved instrumental music from going down."

Of Wagner, he has this to say: "he (Wagner) speaks of a collective art, *Gesamtkunst*, the union of all the arts for the opera; I find that in this way justice is done to no one of the arts. He recommends the Saga (the supernatural) as the material for opera tests; in my opinion the Saga is a cold, artistic utterance—it may supply an interesting and a poetical spectacular play, but never a drama, for we mortals have no sympathy with supernatural beings. To use the *leit-motiv* for certain personages or things is a proceeding so naive that it leads to the ridiculous rather than asserts a right to serious consideration. The exclusion from an opera of the arias and ensembles is psychologically incorrect; the aria in the opera is the same thing as the monologue in the drama. The mood of a person before or after certain occurrences, or the ensemble of mood of several per-

sons—how can they be excluded? A love duet without a moment of common ensoulment (singing together)—how can it be true? The orchestra in his opera is too much of a good thing; it lessens the interest for the vocal part and although, according to his intentions, it expresses what goes on in the hearts of the acting personages—since they themselves do not utter what goes on within them—still this important role is an evil, for it makes singing on the stage almost unnecessary; one is often tempted to stop the orchestra in order to listen to the singers. Probably no opera has a more interesting orchestral setting than "Fidelio," but such a need is never felt here. The use of vapor in hiding the change of scene is absolutely unendurable. "The invisible orchestra is a hyperideal presence, not tenable in his operas, nor in any others." Continuing he says: "If Wagner had written his operas and had brought them out without expressing himself about them in his writings, the public would praise and blame them, learn to love them or not, as happens to other music—but this declaration of exclusive salvation awakens opposition and protest. True it is that he has written that which deserves consideration ('Lohengrin,' 'Meistersinger,' and the 'Faust', overture are my favorites among his works), but the carrying out of principles, the predominance of reflection and the pretentious element in his music spoil the most of it for me. All the persons in his operas stride about on buskins (musical), always declaiming, never speaking, always pathetic, never dramatic, always as gods or half gods, never as men, as simple human beings. Variety of musical characteristic is therefore wholly lacking—neither a Zerlina nor a Leonora are possible with Wagner. Never does his melody, his musical thought portray the person; the *leit-motiv* portrays only the externality, not the internality. His orchestra is truly new and imposing, but not infrequently monotonous, lacking economy and variety of shading, because Wagner, from the beginning to the end of a work, paints musically with all the colors at his command. Every art has its own reasons for being, its special demands, its limitations, and so too every species in an art. To make of an opera something more than opera may be very interesting, but it destroys the opera itself."

About Liszt, Rubinstein writes: "Demon of music, I would call him. Scorching in his power, intoxicating in his phantastique, ravishing in charm, accepting and assimilating all forms, knowing and doing everything, but—in all things, false, untrue, rebellious, a comedist, and carrying within himself the principle of evil. His virtuoso-period was his day of glory. Words are too poor to describe his piano playing; incomparable in every respect, the culmination of all that the piano is able to produce. His composer-period: from 1853 on, that is a mournful thing. Program-music carried to the last point, everlasting gesticulations; in his church compositions, before the public; everywhere and everything, posture taking, posing." Rubinstein sees the virtuosi of composition in Berlioz, Wagner and Liszt. In the sense of specific musical creation he can not see the composer in any one of them. All three lack ingenuousness: their influence on contemporary composers is great but shameful. So for Rubinstein the end of music came with the end of Schumann and Chopin. "Finis musicae," he cries sadly, "I am wholly in earnest," he says. "I speak in relation to musical creation, the melody, the thought. They write interesting things to-day, to be sure; perhaps things of worth, but not the beautiful, the great, the profound, the lofty. Proof of this is the growth of coloring at the expense of the drawing, of technique, at the expense of the thought, of the frame at the cost of the picture."

## THOMAS CONCERTS.

The management of the St. Louis Exposition and Music Hall Association announce the next Thomas Concerts, which will take place in the Grand Music Hall, on the evenings of the 14th and 15th insts., when the following magnificent programmes will be rendered:

### MONDAY EVENING, THE 14th.

Soloist, MME. JULIA RIVE-KING.  
Bal Costume, Second Suite. . . . . Rubinstein  
Polonaise et Polonaise. . . . . Seigneur et Dame (de la cour  
Cossaque et Petit Russe. . . . . Henri III.)  
Pasha et Almee. . . . . Danses (Valse, Polka et Galop.)  
Fantasie de Concert. . . . . Tchaikowsky  
Vorspiel—Lohengrin. . . . . Wagner  
Ride of the Valkyries. . . . .  
(Intermission.)  
Symphonic Poem—Le Rouet d'Omphale. . . . . Saint-Saens  
Theme and Variations, Op. 18. . . . . Beethoven  
STRING ORCHESTRA.  
Scherzo—Roma. . . . . Bizet  
Damnation of Faust. . . . . Berlioz  
Invocation. . . . . Dance of the Sylphs.  
Minuet of the Will-o'-the-Wisp. . . . . March Rackoczy.

### TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 15th.

Soloist, MME. JULIA RIVE-KING.  
Overture—Academic Festival. . . . . Brahms  
Adagio—Prometheus. . . . . Beethoven  
VIOLINCELLO OBLIGATO BY MR. B. STEINDEL.  
Wedding March and Variations, Op. 26. . . . . Goldmark  
Serenade. . . . .  
Tristan and Isolde. . . . . Wagner  
Vorspiel and Isolde's Liebestod. . . . .  
(Intermission.)  
Rhapsodie d'Auvergne, Op. 73. . . . . Saint-Saens  
MME. RIVE-KING.  
Suite Mozartiana. . . . . Tchaikowsky  
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- 6th. That having 33 Stores (as follows) under one roof, they can and do guarantee the cheapest goods in St. Louis, viz:

Ribbon Store.  
Notion Store  
Embroidery Store.  
Lace Store.  
Trimming Store.  
Gents' Furnishing Store.  
Handkerchief Store.  
White Goods Store.  
Calico Store.  
Summer Suiting Store.  
Gingham Store.

Cloth Store.  
Black Goods Store.  
Cotton Goods Store.  
Linen Goods Store.  
Silk and Velvet Store.  
Dress Goods Store.  
Paper Pattern Store.  
Art Embroidery Store.  
House Furnishing Store.  
Parasol and Umbrella Store.  
Hosiery Store.

Flannel Store.  
Lining Store.  
Cloak and Suit Store.  
Shawl Store.  
Underwear and Corset Store.  
Children's Clothing Store.  
Quilt and Blanket Store.  
Upholstery Store.  
Millinery Store.  
Shoe Store.  
Glove Store.

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Science lost a brilliant light by the death, on the 3d ult. of Sir Morell Mackenzie, the great throat specialist, whose skill led Frederick to the German throne, even though he did not occupy it for more than three brief months, and aroused the stormiest political and scientific controversy of our times.

Mr. John Towers, of Indianapolis, the celebrated vocal teacher and lecturer, recently lectured on the subject of the "Five Musical Giants," in which he spoke of the lives and works of Bach, Handel, Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven. His audience was a large one, and evinced the profoundest interest throughout the lecture. There is no doubt, that as a lecturer on musical topics, Mr. Towers has no superior in this country. He knows what to say and he comes directly to the point. Occasional witty anecdotes were interspersed throughout his remarks, thus relieving the detailed criticisms and biographical accounts from monotony, and Miss Adelaide Kalkmann and Mr. E. R. Kroeger gave selections from the masters who were the subject of the lecture.

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because of the taste of cod-  
liver oil.

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nothing more than take that  
taste away, it would save the  
lives of some at least of those  
that put off too long the  
means of recovery.

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digested already. It slips  
through the stomach as if by  
stealth. It goes to make  
strength when cod-liver oil  
would be a burden.

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# GERMANS' TRIUMPHAL MARCH.

3

Octaves marked thus(\*) can be played an octave higher.

Jacob Kunkel.

*Deciso e Marziale.*

$\text{♩} = 100.$

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It begins with a treble and bass staff. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked  $\text{♩} = 100$ . The style is *Deciso e Marziale*. The score consists of four systems of two staves each. The first system includes a forte (*f*) dynamic and several pedaling marks (*Ped.*). The second system includes a crescendo (*cres.*), a *p subito.* (piano subito) instruction, and more pedaling marks. The third system includes a crescendo (*cres.*), a forte (*f*) dynamic, and a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The fourth system includes a *sempre ff* (always fortissimo) instruction and ends with a double bar line. Throughout the score, there are numerous pedaling marks (*Ped.*) and asterisks (\*) indicating octaves. Some measures are marked with a bracket and the number 8, indicating an 8-measure phrase. The score concludes with a final chord in the bass staff.



4

*ff* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *ff*

*p* *f* *rf* *ff* *p* *Ped.* *Ped.* *\**

*ff* *p* *f* *rf* *Ped.* *Ped.* *\** *\**

*p* *subito.* *cres.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.*

*cres.* *f* *ff* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *\** *Ped.* *Ped.*

120 - 11



First system of a piano score. The right hand features a melodic line with four-measure rests and sixteenth-note runs. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. Pedal markings are present below the left hand. A *ff* dynamic marking appears in the right hand.

Second system of the piano score. It begins with a measure rest marked '8'. The right hand continues with melodic patterns, and the left hand has a more active role with eighth-note figures. A *ben rhythm.* instruction is written above the right hand. Dynamics include *ff* and *p*. Pedal markings are indicated throughout.

Third system of the piano score. The right hand plays a series of chords with a melodic contour. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment. Pedal markings are used to indicate sustained bass notes.

Fourth system of the piano score. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. The left hand provides a consistent harmonic support. Pedal markings are present.

Fifth system of the piano score. The right hand has a melodic line with some sixteenth-note runs. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment. A *cres.* (crescendo) marking is written above the right hand. Pedal markings are indicated.



The musical score is organized into three systems, each consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass staff. The first system begins with a *mf* dynamic marking and includes a *Brilliant.* instruction. It features complex fingerings, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs. Pedal markings (*Ped.*) are placed below the bass staff, often accompanied by an asterisk (\*). The second system continues the melodic and harmonic development, with similar technical challenges. The third system concludes the piece, maintaining the intricate fingerings and pedal work. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings to guide the performer.



The first system of musical notation consists of three measures. The top staff is a single melodic line with various fingerings (1-5) and slurs. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment with chords and single notes. Pedal points are indicated by 'Ped.' and asterisks. Measure numbers 1, 2, and 3 are visible at the top of the first measure.

The second system of musical notation consists of three measures. The top staff continues the melodic line with complex fingerings and slurs. The bottom staff continues the piano accompaniment. Pedal points are indicated by 'Ped.' and asterisks. Measure numbers 4, 5, and 6 are visible at the top of the first measure.

The third system of musical notation consists of three measures. The top staff continues the melodic line. The bottom staff continues the piano accompaniment. The word 'rapido.' is written above the first measure of the bottom staff. Pedal points are indicated by 'Ped.' and asterisks. Measure numbers 7, 8, and 9 are visible at the top of the first measure.



First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff begins with a *mf* dynamic. The system contains four measures. The first measure has a *Ped.* marking below the bass staff. The second measure has a *Ped.* marking below the bass staff. The third measure has a *Ped.* marking below the bass staff. The fourth measure has a *f* dynamic marking above the treble staff and a *Ped.* marking below the bass staff. There are asterisks (\*) between the first and second, second and third, and third and fourth measures. Above the treble staff, there are fingerings: a 4 for the first measure, a 4 for the second measure, a 4 for the third measure, and a 4 for the fourth measure. A slur with an 8 is over the last two measures of the treble staff.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff begins with a *p* dynamic. The system contains four measures. The first measure has a *Ped.* marking below the bass staff. The second measure has a *Ped.* marking below the bass staff. The third measure has a *Ped.* marking below the bass staff. The fourth measure has a *f* dynamic marking above the treble staff and a *Ped.* marking below the bass staff. There are asterisks (\*) between the first and second, second and third, and third and fourth measures. Above the treble staff, there are fingerings: a 4 for the first measure, a 4 for the second measure, a 4 for the third measure, and a 4 for the fourth measure. A slur with an 8 is over the last two measures of the treble staff.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff begins with a *p* dynamic. The system contains four measures. The first measure has a *Ped.* marking below the bass staff. The second measure has a *Ped.* marking below the bass staff. The third measure has a *Ped.* marking below the bass staff. The fourth measure has a *f* dynamic marking above the treble staff and a *Ped.* marking below the bass staff. There are asterisks (\*) between the first and second, second and third, and third and fourth measures. Above the treble staff, there are fingerings: a 4 for the first measure, a 4 for the second measure, a 4 for the third measure, and a 4 for the fourth measure. A slur with an 8 is over the last two measures of the treble staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff begins with a *p* dynamic. The system contains four measures. The first measure has a *Ped.* marking below the bass staff. The second measure has a *Ped.* marking below the bass staff. The third measure has a *Ped.* marking below the bass staff. The fourth measure has a *Ped.* marking below the bass staff. There are asterisks (\*) between the first and second, second and third, and third and fourth measures. Above the treble staff, there are fingerings: a 4 for the first measure, a 4 for the second measure, a 4 for the third measure, and a 4 for the fourth measure. A slur with an 8 is over the last two measures of the treble staff. The system is marked *rit - - - - - ard.* above the treble staff.



*mf* *Brilliant.* *a tempo.* *simili.*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*



First system of musical notation. It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains several measures of music with fingerings (1-5) and slurs. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains fewer notes, with some measures marked "Ped." and others with asterisks. The system is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

Second system of musical notation. Similar to the first, it has two staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line with various fingerings and slurs. The lower staff includes more complex chordal textures and is marked with "Ped." and asterisks. The notation includes many accidentals and dynamic markings.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff features a rapid melodic passage marked "rapido." with many slurs and fingerings. The lower staff has a more rhythmic accompaniment. The system concludes with a double bar line and the page number "120 - 11" centered below it.



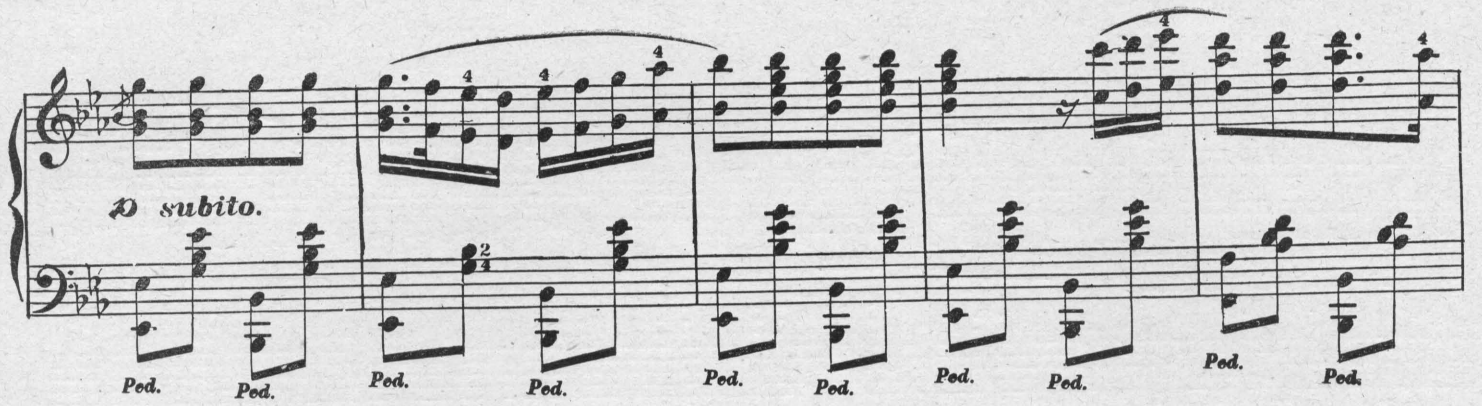
First system of the musical score. The right hand features a series of chords and arpeggiated figures, with a crescendo leading to a forte (f) section. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. Pedal points are indicated below the left hand. Dynamics include *p subito.*, *cres.*, and *f*.

Second system of the musical score. The right hand continues with complex arpeggiated patterns. The left hand has some chords marked with an asterisk (\*). Pedal points are indicated below the left hand. Dynamics include *cres.*, *f*, and *ff*.

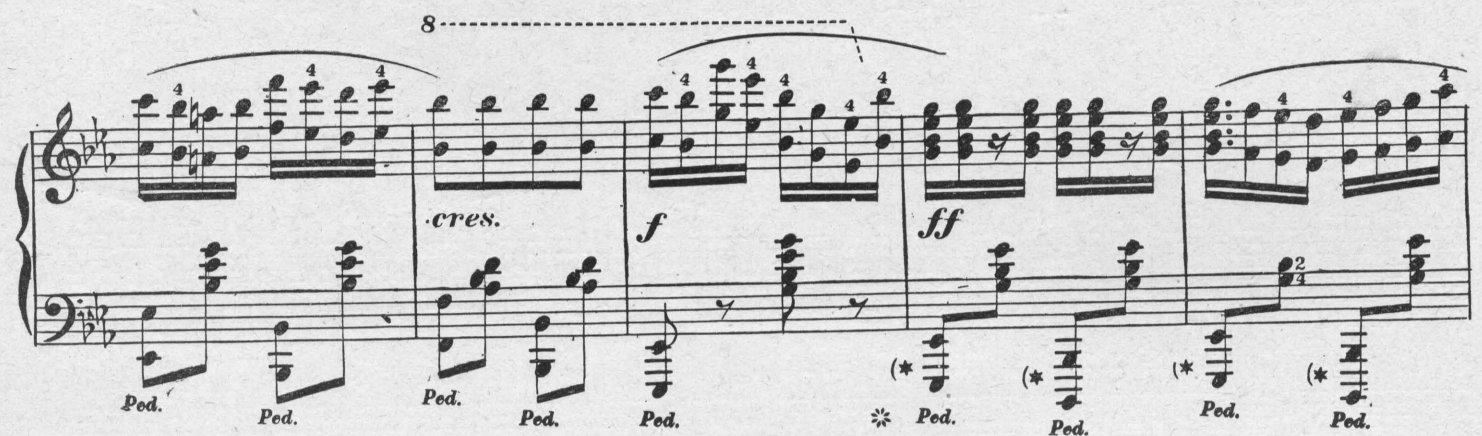
Third system of the musical score. The right hand features a series of chords and arpeggiated figures. The left hand has some chords marked with an asterisk (\*). Pedal points are indicated below the left hand. Dynamics include *sempre ff*, *ff rf*, and *ff*.

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand features a series of chords and arpeggiated figures. The left hand has some chords marked with an asterisk (\*). Pedal points are indicated below the left hand. Dynamics include *p*, *ff*, *p*, *f*, and *rf*.

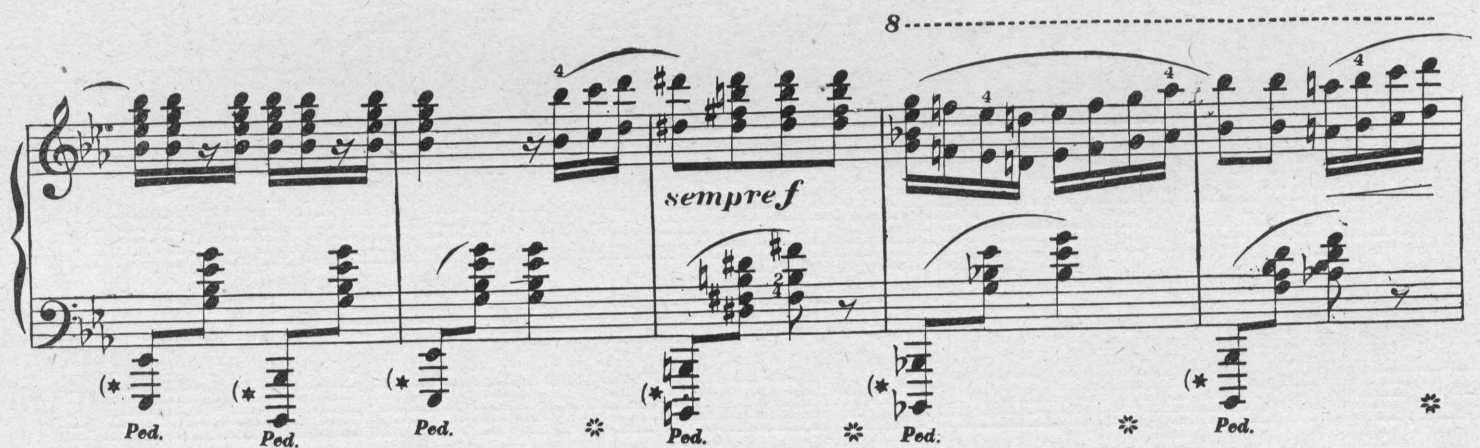




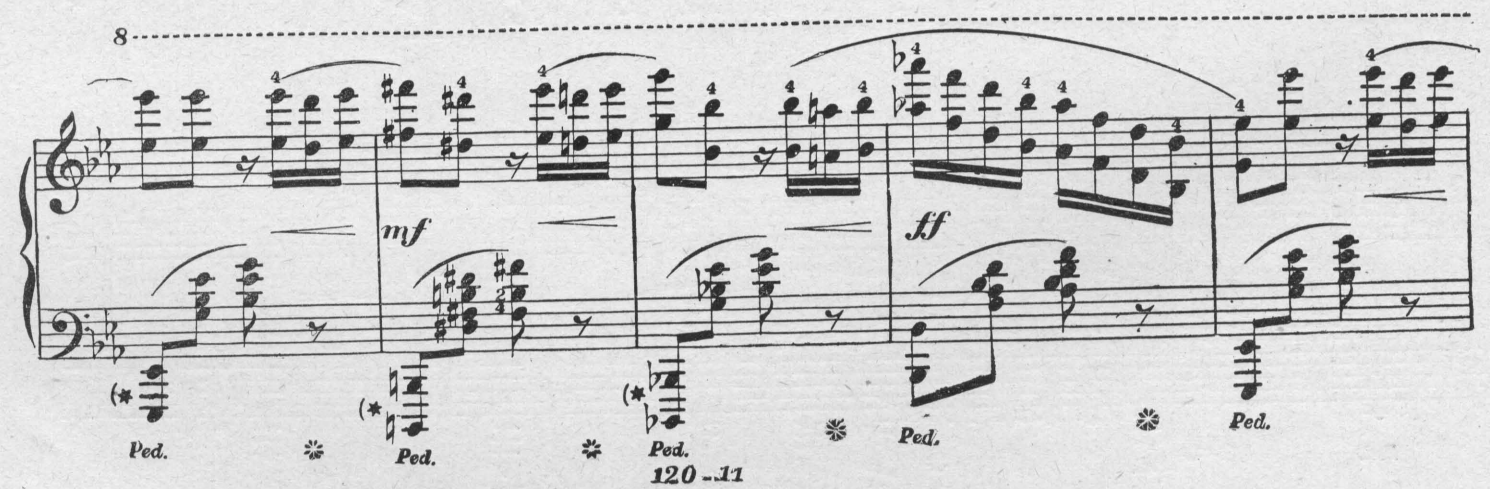
First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a slur over measures 2-4 and a 4-measure rest in measure 5. Bass staff has a 2-measure rest in measure 2. Dynamics include *subito.* and multiple *Ped.* markings.



Second system of musical notation. Treble staff has a slur over measures 2-4 and a 4-measure rest in measure 5. Bass staff has a 2-measure rest in measure 2. Dynamics include *cres.*, *f*, and *ff*. Pedal markings include *Ped.* and *\* Ped.*.



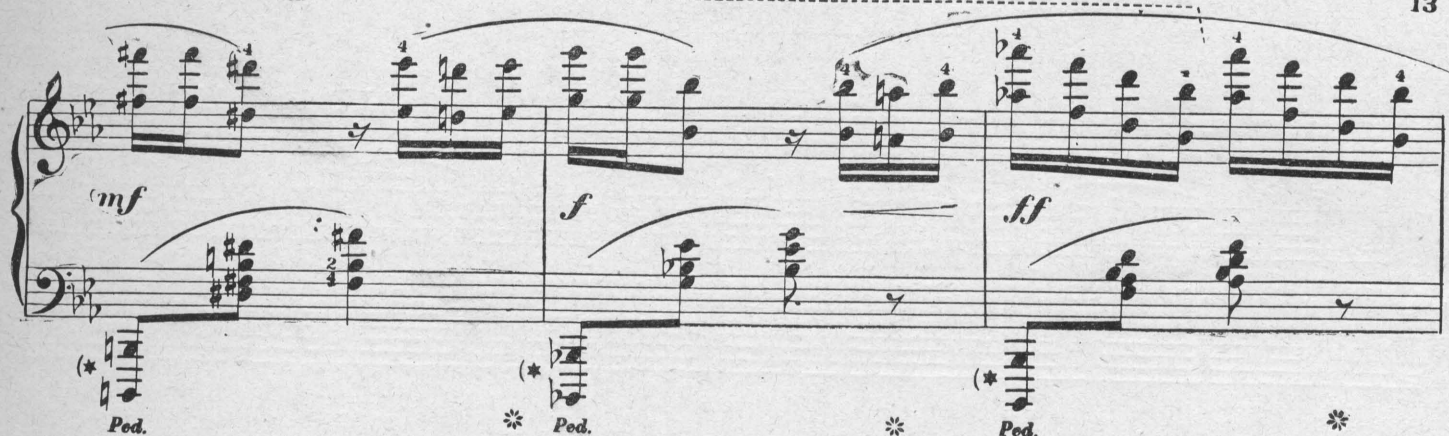
Third system of musical notation. Treble staff has a slur over measures 2-4 and a 4-measure rest in measure 5. Bass staff has a 2-measure rest in measure 2. Dynamics include *sempre f*. Pedal markings include *\* Ped.* and *\* Ped.*.



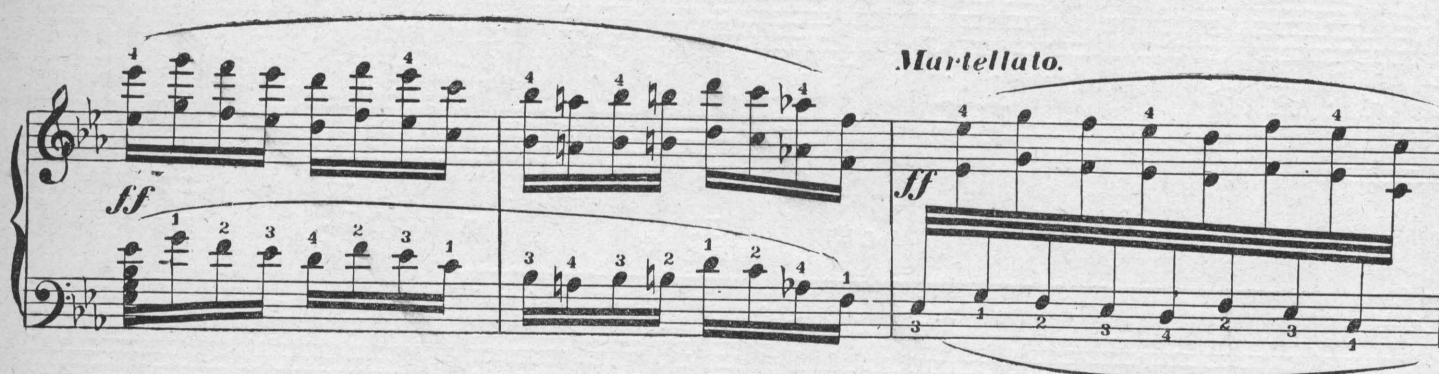
Fourth system of musical notation. Treble staff has a slur over measures 2-4 and a 4-measure rest in measure 5. Bass staff has a 2-measure rest in measure 2. Dynamics include *mf* and *ff*. Pedal markings include *\* Ped.* and *\* Ped.*.

120 -11

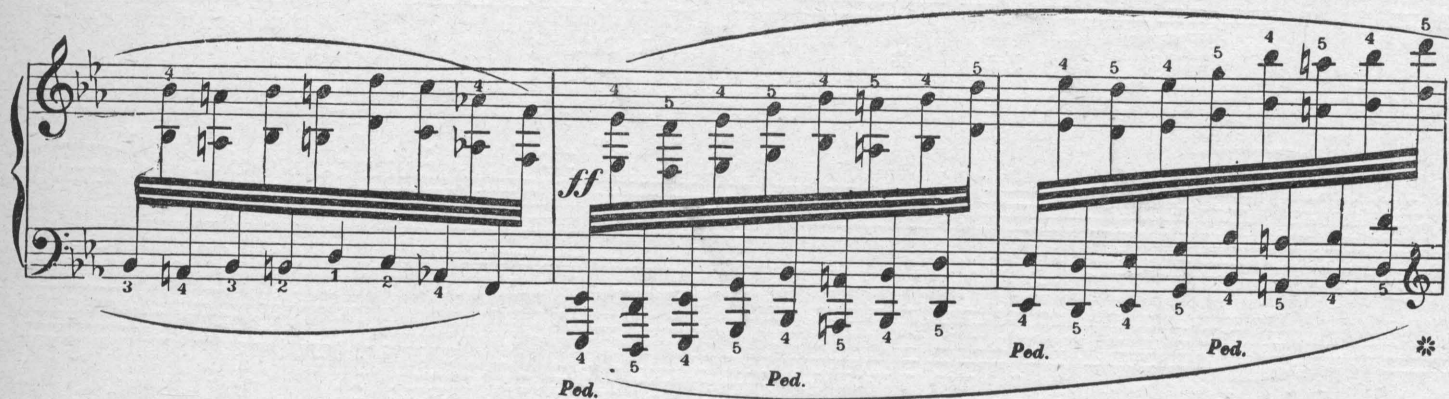




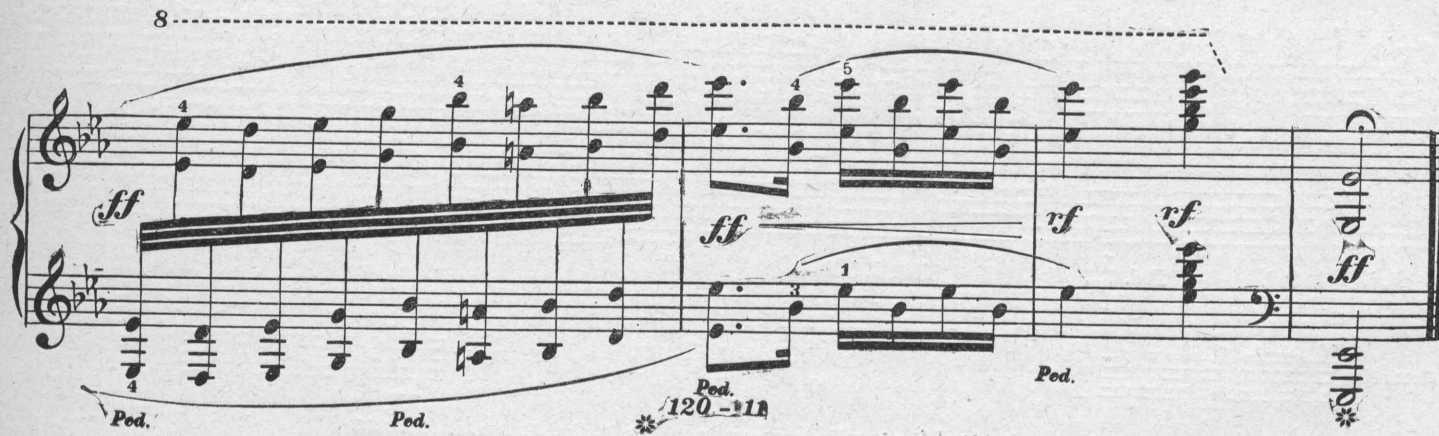
First system of the musical score. It consists of a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music is in a key with two flats. The first measure is marked *mf* and features a series of chords in the right hand and single notes in the left hand. The second measure is marked *f* and the third *ff*. Pedal points are indicated by asterisks and the word "Ped." below the bass staff. A dashed line with the number 8 is above the first measure.



Second system of the musical score. It continues the grand staff notation. The first measure is marked *ff*. The second measure is marked *ff* and includes the instruction "Martellato." above the staff. The system ends with a series of notes in the right hand and a descending line in the left hand. Pedal points are indicated by asterisks and the word "Ped." below the bass staff.



Third system of the musical score. It continues the grand staff notation. The first measure is marked *ff*. The system ends with a series of notes in the right hand and a descending line in the left hand. Pedal points are indicated by asterisks and the word "Ped." below the bass staff.



Fourth system of the musical score. It continues the grand staff notation. The first measure is marked *ff*. The system ends with a series of notes in the right hand and a descending line in the left hand. Pedal points are indicated by asterisks and the word "Ped." below the bass staff. A dashed line with the number 8 is above the first measure. The system concludes with a final chord marked *ff*.



# MENUET.

Allegretto. ♩ - 138.  
non legato.

J.J. Paderewski Op.14. N° 1.

Execution *a*

1152-4  
Copyright Kunkel Bros. 1889.

Execution *b*

This piece is one of fourteen that appeared in Kunkel's Musical Review for June 1889.



3

*rapidamente.*

*a tempo.*

*con forza la melodia.*

*cres* - - - *cen* - - -

*rallentando.*

Execution. trill with  $E_b$

(c)

(d)

1152-4



[illegible]

Musical score for "The Merry Widow" by Franz Lehár, measures 1-10. The score is in 2/4 time, key of D major, and features a piano (p) and forte (ff) dynamic. The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in a two-staff format. The upper staff uses a treble clef and the lower staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The melody in the upper staff begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4. The bass line in the lower staff consists of two chords: a G4-Bb4 dyad and a G4-Bb4-F4 triad. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings. Pedal markings ('Ped.') are placed below the bass staff at the beginning and after the first two measures. A double bar line with repeat dots is used after the second measure. The piece concludes with a final chord in the bass staff and a fermata over the final note of the melody.

**L'Allegretto**

Op. 93, No. 1

G Major, 2/4 Time

*f* *rapidamente.*

*a tempo.* *f*

\* Ped. \*



*f*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*

CODA.  
Vivo.

*p*

*accel.*

*f*

Ped.

\* Ped. \*

Ped.

Ped. \*

*p*

*mf*

*l. h.*

Ped.

1152-4



## SEVILLE.

SPANISH DANCE.

SPANISCHER TANZ.

Edited by Kullak.

Moritz Moszkowski Op.12. No 2

Moderato. ♩ = 132.

Con sentimento.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems. Each system contains a treble and bass staff. The key signature has two flats (B-flat major). The time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Moderato' with a quarter note equal to 132 beats per minute. The mood is 'Con sentimento'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings (p, mf, rf, cres. rf, pp). Pedal points are indicated by 'Ped.' and asterisks. Fingering numbers are provided for many notes. The piece concludes with a final chord and a double bar line.

Copyright Kunkel Bros. 1892.

1393-4





First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with various ornaments and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). The bass staff provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. Pedal points are indicated by 'Ped.' and asterisks (\*) below the staff.



Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It includes complex fingerings and ornaments in the treble staff. The bass staff continues with harmonic accompaniment. Pedal points are marked with 'Ped.' and asterisks (\*) below the staff.



Third system of musical notation, featuring a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) in the bass staff. The treble staff has intricate melodic patterns with fingerings. Pedal points are indicated by 'Ped.' and asterisks (\*) below the staff.



Fourth system of musical notation, showing further melodic development in the treble staff. The bass staff provides a steady harmonic foundation. Pedal points are marked with 'Ped.' and asterisks (\*) below the staff.



Fifth system of musical notation, concluding the piece with a final *f* (forte) dynamic marking. The treble staff features a descending melodic line. Pedal points are indicated by 'Ped.' and asterisks (\*) below the staff.



*con fuoco.*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*



First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains eighth-note patterns with fingerings (1-5, 2-4, 3-1, 4-2, 1-4, 2-1, 3-1, 4-2). Bass staff contains chords and single notes. Pedal points are marked with 'Ped.' and a flower symbol. Dynamics include *p* and *f*.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains eighth-note patterns with fingerings (1-4, 2-3, 3-1, 4-2, 1-4, 2-1, 3-1, 4-2). Bass staff contains chords and single notes. Pedal points are marked with 'Ped.' and a flower symbol. Dynamics include *p* and *f*.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains eighth-note patterns with fingerings (3-2-4-3-2, 3-5, 2-4-3-2-1, 2-4-3-2-1, 2-4-3-2-1, 3-4-3, 3-2-1). Bass staff contains chords and single notes. Pedal points are marked with 'Ped.' and a flower symbol. Dynamics include *f* and *pp*.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains eighth-note patterns with fingerings (2-4-3-4, 3-2-1, 2-4-3-2-1, 2-4-3-2-1, 2-4-3-2-1, 2-4-3-2-1, 2-4-3-2-1). Bass staff contains chords and single notes. Pedal points are marked with 'Ped.' and a flower symbol. Dynamics include *rf*, *cres. rf*, and *pp*.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains eighth-note patterns with fingerings (1-4-3-2-1, 2-4-3-2-1, 1-4-3-2-1, 2-4-3-2-1, 2-4-3-2-1, 2-4-3-2-1, 2-4-3-2-1). Bass staff contains chords and single notes. Pedal points are marked with 'Ped.' and a flower symbol. Dynamics include *p* and *f*.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains eighth-note patterns with fingerings (1-4-3-2-1, 2-4-3-2-1, 1-4-3-2-1, 2-4-3-2-1, 2-4-3-2-1, 2-4-3-2-1, 2-4-3-2-1). Bass staff contains chords and single notes. Pedal points are marked with 'Ped.' and a flower symbol. Dynamics include *cres.* and *f*.



# VALSE MIGNONNE.

Louis Conrath. ✓

Allegretto.  $\text{♩} = 80$

Secondo.

*ad lib.* *rit.* ..... *ard.* *a tempo.*

*p* *cres.* *mf* *cres.*

*Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.*

1892 - 10



## Valse Mignonne.

Louis Conrath. ✓

Allegretto.  $\text{♩} = 80$ 

Primo.

ad lib. rit. .... ard. a tempo.

*p*

*cres.*

*mf*

Ped. \* Ped. \*

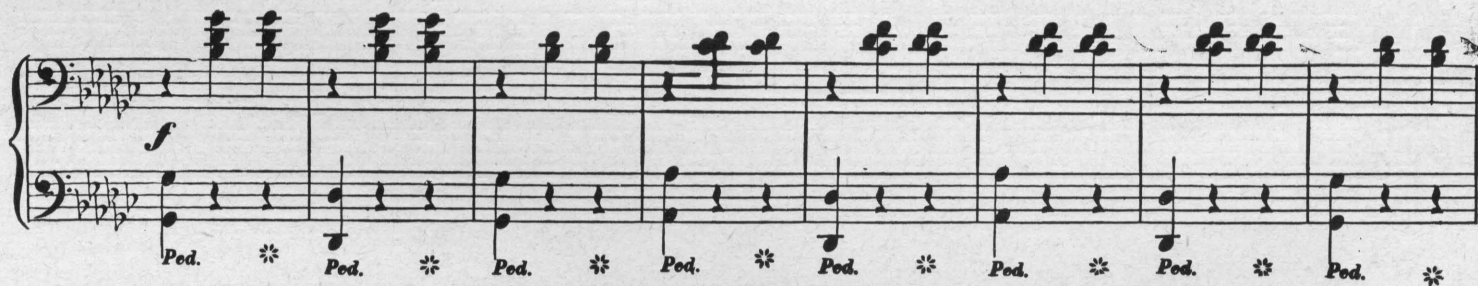
8

8

*cres.*

Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \*







2

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is on a single staff with a treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is on two staves (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a melody with various ornaments (grace notes) and fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and single notes, with some fingerings indicated. The score is divided into two systems, each containing two measures of music. The first system ends with a double bar line, and the second system continues the melody and accompaniment.

8

2 4 3 3 1 3 1 2 4 3 4 4 1 1 3 1 2 1 4 3 2 1 2 1 1 2 4

3 2 4 2 1 3 4

*Ped.*

*Ped.*

\*

[illegible]

8

Musical score for 'The Rose Tree'. The score is in 2/4 time and features a treble and bass staff. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score includes a repeat sign and a double bar line. Pedal markings (Ped.) and asterisks (\*) are present below the bass staff. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.



First system of musical notation. The right hand features a series of arpeggiated chords, each marked with a number (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) above the notes. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A *p* (piano) dynamic marking is present. A *Ped.* (pedal) marking with an asterisk is at the end of the system.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues with arpeggiated chords, some marked with numbers. The left hand accompaniment continues. A *f* (forte) dynamic marking appears in the middle of the system.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand continues with arpeggiated chords, some marked with numbers. The left hand accompaniment continues. A *Ped.* (pedal) marking with an asterisk is at the end of the system.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand features a series of chords, some marked with numbers and 'x' symbols. The left hand accompaniment continues. A *rit.* (ritardando) marking is above the first measure, followed by *a tempo.* and *rit.* above the second measure. A *sempre cres.* (sempre crescendo) marking is above the third measure. A *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking is above the fourth measure. A *P* (piano) marking with an asterisk is below the first measure, and another *P* with an asterisk is below the second measure. A *Ped.* (pedal) marking with an asterisk is at the end of the system.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand features a series of chords, some marked with numbers. The left hand accompaniment continues. A *Ped.* (pedal) marking with an asterisk is at the end of the system.

Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand features a series of chords, some marked with numbers. The left hand accompaniment continues. A *Ped.* (pedal) marking with an asterisk is at the end of the system. A first ending bracket labeled *1.* and a second ending bracket labeled *2.* are at the end of the system.



Giocos.

Primo.

7

First system of musical notation, measures 1-8. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It features a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with many slurs and fingerings (1-5). The left hand has a bass line with slurs and fingerings. A pedaling instruction "Ped." with an asterisk is at the end of the system.

Second system of musical notation, measures 9-16. The music continues with slurs and fingerings. A forte (*f*) dynamic appears in measure 14. A pedaling instruction "Ped." with an asterisk is at the end of the system.

Third system of musical notation, measures 17-24. The music continues with slurs and fingerings. A pedaling instruction "Ped." with an asterisk is at the end of the system.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 25-32. The music continues with slurs and fingerings. A piano (*p*) dynamic appears in measure 28. Above the system, the tempo changes are indicated: "Pariente." (likely *Pariente*), "rit." (ritardando), "a tempo.", and "rit." (ritardando). A pedaling instruction "Ped." with an asterisk is at the end of the system.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 33-40. The music continues with slurs and fingerings. Above the system, the tempo is marked "a tempo.". The dynamic "sempre cres." (sempre crescendo) is written across measures 33-36. A fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic appears in measure 37. A pedaling instruction "Ped." with an asterisk is at the end of the system.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 41-48. The music continues with slurs and fingerings. The system ends with a double bar line and first/second endings. Below the system, there are ten "P\*" (piano) markings corresponding to measures 41-50.



## Secondo.

*ad lib.* *rit.* *ard.* *a tempo.*

*p* *cres.* *f* *mf*

*Ped.* *\** *Ped.* *\** *Ped.* *\** *Ped.* *\** *Ped.* *\** *Ped.* *\**

1 1



Primo.

9

*ad lib.* *rit.* *ard.* *a tempo*

*cres.* *mf*

Ped. \* Ped. \*

*cres.*

Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \*

*mf*

Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \*



This musical score is for a piano piece, page 10, titled "Secondo." It features seven systems of grand staves (treble and bass clef). The music is written in a key with three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The score includes various musical notations such as chords, single notes, and rests. Pedal markings ("Ped.") are placed below the bass staff of each system, often accompanied by an asterisk (\*). Dynamic markings include *f* (forte), *cres.* (crescendo), *p* (piano), and *ff* (fortissimo). A tempo change to "Presto." is indicated in the sixth system. The piece concludes with a final chord marked *ff* and a double bar line. At the bottom center, the number "1392 - 10" is printed.

*f*

*cres.*

*p*

*f*

*Presto.*

*ff*

*ff*

*ff*

1392 - 10



## 11

[illegible]



# MADRID.

SPANISH DANCE. ~~~~ SPANISCHER TANZ.

Edited by Kullak.

Moritz Moszkowski Op. 12. N<sup>o</sup> 1.

Allegro brioso ♩ - 69.

Secondo.

The musical score is written for piano in 3/8 time. It consists of four systems of music, each with six measures. The first system begins with a forte (f) dynamic and includes fingerings such as 5 3 1 and 4 1. The second system starts with mezzo-forte (mf) and includes fingerings like 4 1 and 3 1. The third system features a variety of dynamics including forte (f), fortissimo (rf), and piano (p), with fingerings like 4 3 1 and 3 2. The fourth system continues with forte (f) dynamics and includes fingerings like 4 3 1 and 3 2. The score is marked with 'Ped.' and '\*' symbols, indicating pedaling and specific articulation points. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final measure marked with a forte (f) dynamic.



# MADRID.

3

SPANISH DANCE ~~~~~ SPANISCHER TANZ.

Edited by Kullak.

Moritz Moszkowski Op. 12. No 1.

Allegro brioso ♩. 69.

Primo.

The musical score is written for piano and right hand. It consists of four systems of staves. The first system begins with a piano introduction marked 'Ped.' and a star symbol. The right hand starts with a series of eighth notes, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment. The second system continues the melodic development in the right hand, with dynamic markings of *mf* and *f*. The third system features a repeat sign with two endings, marked with '1.' and '2.'. The fourth system concludes the piece with a final cadence. The score includes numerous fingerings and articulation marks throughout.



4

## Secondo.

*f* *mf* *f* *mf*

Ped. \* Ped. \*

*f* *mf* *f* *mf* *mf*

Ped. \* Ped. \*

*marcato.* *f*

Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \*

*mf*

*marcato.* *f*

Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \*



Primo.

5

The first system of the musical score is labeled "Primo." and "Fine". It consists of two staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff has a bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time. The first staff contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and a "Ped." marking. The second staff contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and a "Ped." marking. The dynamics are marked as *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The system ends with a "Fine" marking.

Giocoso.

The second system of the musical score is labeled "Giocoso." It consists of two staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff has a bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time. The first staff contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and a "Ped." marking. The second staff contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and a "Ped." marking. The dynamics are marked as *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The system ends with a "Ped." marking.

The third system of the musical score is labeled "marcato." It consists of two staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff has a bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time. The first staff contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and a "Ped." marking. The second staff contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and a "Ped." marking. The dynamics are marked as *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The system ends with a "Ped." marking.

The fourth system of the musical score is labeled "marcato." It consists of two staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff has a bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time. The first staff contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and a "Ped." marking. The second staff contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and a "Ped." marking. The dynamics are marked as *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The system ends with a "Ped." marking.

The fifth system of the musical score is labeled "marcato." It consists of two staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff has a bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time. The first staff contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and a "Ped." marking. The second staff contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and a "Ped." marking. The dynamics are marked as *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The system ends with a "Ped." marking.



# MY LADY FAIR.

3

Words by William H. Gardner.

(LIEBCHEN HOLD.)

Music by Herman Epstein.

Allegretto. ♩. - 60

Webt mir grün ..... be - laubt Kranz für

Weave a gar - land fair For my

Lieb chens Haupt, Glo - cken - blu - men reich Ih - ren

la - - - dy's hair Blue ..... bells for... her eyes, In... whose

Au - gen gleich Drinnen un - genannt Lie - bes - glut ge - bannt, ge -

depths..... there lie, Stores of love ..... un - told, Stores of love, of love un -

bannt, Süß und treu ..... und hold Selt' ner noch ..... denn Gold.....

told, Rar - er far ..... than gold, Rar - er far ..... than gold.....



Ro - sen webt hin - ein, hin ein, Mun - des Wie - der - schen, Füllt um sie die

Ros - es, ros - es, for her mouth O - ders from the south Breathe their per - fume

Luft ..... Mit dem süß'sten Duft; Fü - get Ro - sen fein .....

rare ..... On the frag - rant air So then ros - es place .....

In den Kranz hin - ein, Fü - get Ro - sen fein ..... In den Kranz hin -

To the gar - land grace So then ros - es place ..... To the gar - land

ein. ....

Lil - jen

grace .....

Lillies



Lil - jen bie - tet ihr,

Zeichen sein..... sie mir

Von dem

lil - lies for..... her heart Spotless count - er - part Of..... a

Lie - bes - band,

Das uns Beid' - um - wand,

Das uns

love..... di - vine Wo - ven in - to mine wo - ven

Beid' - um - wand,

Ei - ner Lieb' der Höh' ent - stammt,

Die..... uns

in - to mine Of..... a love, a heav'n - ly love, Sent to

süss..... hat ent - flammt.

Die..... uns süss

hat ent - flammt.

me..... from a - bove Sent to me..... from a - bove.....

Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped.



Allegro molto  $\text{♩} = 108 (\text{♩} = 132 \text{ to } 152)$

(A)

*p* sempre leggieramente.

*cres.*

*dim.*

(A) The chief end in view is a careful connection of the successive tones, (a smooth and even legato). Be careful to strike the keys exactly in the centre, and raise each finger at the same time that the next touches its key.



(B)

*f*

*p*

*f*

*p*

*cres.*

*f*

*p*

*cres.*

*f*

*cres.*

*ff*

*rf*

*fp*

*dolce.*

*cres.*

*Ped.*

(B) See B, Etude 2.



This musical score is for a waltz titled "The Merry Widow" from the operetta of the same name. It is in 3/4 time and features a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score is written for two staves, likely representing the piano and violin parts. The music is characterized by its lively, dance-like quality, with a strong emphasis on the first beat of each measure. The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and is heavily annotated with fingerings (numbers 1-5) and slurs to guide the performer. The piece is marked with a tempo of "Moderato" and a dynamic of "F" (forte).

8-

Handwritten musical score for 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on two staves. The upper staff uses a treble clef and contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The lower staff uses a bass clef and contains a bass line with quarter and eighth notes. The melody includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and slurs. The bass line includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a single melodic line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (bass clef). The melody is in 2/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The piano accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note pattern in the left hand. The score is divided into four measures. The first measure contains a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a time signature of 2/4. The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a quarter note Bb4. The piano accompaniment starts with a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note A2, and then a quarter note Bb2. The second measure contains a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a time signature of 2/4. The melody continues with a quarter note C5, followed by a quarter note D5, and then a quarter note E5. The piano accompaniment continues with a quarter note C3, followed by a quarter note D3, and then a quarter note E3. The third measure contains a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a time signature of 2/4. The melody continues with a quarter note F5, followed by a quarter note G5, and then a quarter note A5. The piano accompaniment continues with a quarter note F3, followed by a quarter note G3, and then a quarter note A3. The fourth measure contains a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a time signature of 2/4. The melody concludes with a quarter note Bb5, followed by a quarter note A5, and then a quarter note G5. The piano accompaniment concludes with a quarter note Bb3, followed by a quarter note A3, and then a quarter note G3. The score is labeled "The Rose Tree" at the top right.

The image shows a musical score for a piece titled "The Merry Widow" by Franz Lehár. The score is written for piano and voice. The piano part is in the lower staff, and the vocal part is in the upper staff. The music is in 2/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The piano introduction begins with a treble staff containing a single note (B-flat) and a bass staff with a series of eighth notes. The vocal melody enters in the second measure, starting with a treble staff containing a single note (B-flat) and a bass staff with a series of eighth notes. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The piano part features a series of eighth notes in the bass staff, while the vocal part features a series of eighth notes in the treble staff. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a treble and bass staff for the piano and a single staff for the voice.

This musical score is for a piece from 'The Merry Widow' by Franz Lehár. It is written for piano and features a variety of dynamics and articulations. The score is divided into four measures. The first measure begins with a piano (p) dynamic and includes a '2nd' marking above the staff. The second measure is marked with a forte (f) dynamic. The third measure is marked with a piano (p) dynamic. The fourth measure is marked with a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The score includes numerous fingerings, slurs, and accents, indicating a technically demanding piece. The piano part is written in the bass clef, and the melody is in the treble clef.



## Presto ♩ - 132. (♩ - 88 to 108.)

The musical score is divided into four systems, each with two staves. System (A) is in treble clef, starting with a piano (pp) dynamic. System (B) is in treble clef, starting with a crescendo (cres.) and fortissimo (ff) dynamic. System (C) is in bass clef, starting with a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as fingerings (1-5), slurs, and dynamic markings (pp, cres., rf, ff, dim., simili). The tempo is marked Presto, and the time signature is 12/8.

(A) The different touch in both hands offers, at first, no little difficulty, and demands a separate practice for each hand, the right hand to be strictly legato, and held quietly, while the left hand plays staccato with a loose, springing wrist.

Let the fingers strike with precision and firmness, and be careful that the fourth and fifth fingers show no weakness, but play with the same freedom of touch as is demanded of the first, second and third fingers.

(B) These quite difficult changes of position must by no means disturb the tranquillity of the hand nor interrupt the even succession of tones. The position of the fingers here is over the black keys to facilitate the striking of the intervening white keys.

(C) Play this passage in thirds, pliantly and staccato, striking both notes with a yielding wrist and precisely together.







(C)

The sheet music is a technical study for piano, consisting of six systems of two staves each. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#). The first system is marked with a 'C' in a circle. The music features complex fingerings, including double fingering in some measures. Dynamics include *ff*, *rf*, *dim.*, *p*, and *cres.* The key signature has one sharp (F#).

(C) Wherever double fingering is indicated in this study, the upper one is intended only for large hands, which may practice it to advantage. Smaller hands should confine themselves to the lower fingering.



First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The music is in treble and bass clefs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A *dim.* (diminuendo) marking is present in measure 2.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The music continues in treble and bass clefs. A *cres.* (crescendo) marking is present in measure 5. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The music continues in treble and bass clefs. A *simili.* (simile) marking is present in measure 10. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The music continues in treble and bass clefs. A *dim.* (diminuendo) marking is present in measure 13. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. The music continues in treble and bass clefs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 21-24. The music continues in treble and bass clefs. A *cres.* (crescendo) marking is present in measure 21. A *ff* (fortissimo) marking is present in measure 23. A *rf* (ritardando fortissimo) marking is present in measure 24. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.



**Molto Allegro** ♩ = 120. (♩ = 88 to 100.)

12. *ossia.*

(A) This study is of great usefulness for flexibility of the left hand, which should be practiced considerably alone before the right hand is introduced. When able to play this exercise correctly with one mode of fingering, it is advantageous to practice it also with the other modes of fingering. It will be highly beneficial to the pupil, from musical as well as from technical considerations, to transpose this study, say to G flat major; whether it would be exacting too much, or exceed the capacity of the pupil, must be left to the judgment of the teacher. Having thoroughly mastered the study, take up the *ossia*. It requires, of course, the same careful practice as that bestowed upon the left hand, and should not be played in conjunction with the left hand until its difficulties have been equally mastered.



First system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with fingerings: 2 1 2 3 2 4 1 2 1 5, 2 5, 2 5, 3 1 2 3 4 3 2 1 2 3, 2 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2, and 4 2 3 4 2 3 4 2 3 4 2 3. The bass staff contains a supporting line with fingerings: 4 1 4 3 1 4 3 1 4 3 1 4, 2 2 3, 1 4 2 1 2 4, 5 2 3 1, and 2 3 4 3 2 1 3 2 4 3 2 1 3 2 4 3. The word *simili.* is written below the bass staff in the second measure.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with fingerings: 3 2 3, 2 4 2 1 2 3, 5 1 4, and 2 4 2 3 2 4 2 1 5 1. The bass staff contains a supporting line with fingerings: 2 1 2 3 2 3, 2 1 3, 5 1 2 4 2 4, 3 1 2 4 4, 5 3 5 3 5, and 1 2. The word *simili.* is written below the bass staff in the first measure.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with fingerings: 2 1 2 1 3 1 2 1 2 1 1, 3 5 3 1 3 1 3 5 3 4 2, 2 5 1 4 1, and 2 5 1 4 1. The bass staff contains a supporting line with fingerings: 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1, 1 4, 5 2 2 3 1 2 2 3 4 5, 4 5, 1 3 4 1 3 4 1 3 4, and 5 2 2 3 1 2 2 3 4 5. The word *simili.* is written below the bass staff in the fourth measure.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with fingerings: 2 3 4 1 2 1 5, 2 1 5, 2 1 5, 2 1 3 1, and 5 2 1. The bass staff contains a supporting line with fingerings: 4 1 4 3 1 4 3 1 4 3 1, 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 3 2 1 2, 1 3 2 1 2 3, 3 2 1 2 3 4, and 3 2 1 4. The word *simili.* is written below the bass staff in the second measure.



# COME HOME, SWEETHEART.

(LIEBCHEN KOMM HEIM.)

Translation by H. Hartmann.

Words by Mrs. N. K. Elliott.

Music by Charles Kunkel.

Moderato. ♩ - 112.

The piano introduction is in G major, 2/4 time, marked Moderato at 112 beats per minute. It consists of 12 measures. The right hand features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. Pedal points are indicated at measures 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11. Fingering numbers (1-5) are provided for various notes throughout the piece.

3. Komm heim, mein Lieb, komm doch zu-rück, Nimmer solst du hin - fort geh'n;      Denn  
2. Der Mond, der fern im Wes - ten steigt, Hüllt sein Haupt in Gram - es Flor;      Des  
1. Vom Her - de loht die Flam - me heut' In die Nacht mit warm - em Schein      Und

The vocal melody for the first system of lyrics is in G major, 2/4 time. It consists of 8 measures. The melody is simple and catchy, with a mix of quarter and eighth notes. The lyrics are written below the staff.

1. The fire burns on the hearth to - night, With a warm and glow - ing cheer;      To  
2. The moon that lights the west - ern sky, Dips so low her head in grief,      The  
3. Come home, sweetheart, come home to - me, You should not re - main a - way,      For

The piano accompaniment for the second system of lyrics is in G major, 2/4 time. It consists of 8 measures. The right hand features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. Pedal points are indicated at measures 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11. Fingering numbers (1-5) are provided for various notes throughout the piece.

3. ach, nur du be - dingst mein Glück Seit ich dich zu - erst ge - seh'n,  
2. Vög - leins sü - sse Wet - se schweigt Und mein Herz zieht nichts em - por,  
1. manch - er sich des An - blicks freut, A - ber mir schafft's Schmerz und Pein,

The vocal melody for the third system of lyrics is in G major, 2/4 time. It consists of 8 measures. The melody is simple and catchy, with a mix of quarter and eighth notes. The lyrics are written below the staff.

1. oth - ers 'tis a pleas - ant sight, But to me the home is drear.  
2. birds no lon - ger lin - ger nigh, Nothing brings my heart re - lief.  
3. aye my life's bound up in thee, Since my hand in thine I laid.

The piano accompaniment for the fourth system of lyrics is in G major, 2/4 time. It consists of 8 measures. The right hand features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. Pedal points are indicated at measures 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11. Fingering numbers (1-5) are provided for various notes throughout the piece.

1403 - 3

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Seit - dem ich dich ge - seh'n.  
 Mein Herz zieht nichts em - por.  
 Mir schafft es Schmerz und Pein.

Mein Lieb' o zög' - re  
 Etn Schau - er durch mich  
 Die Ster - ne lösch - ten

1. The home is cold and drear.  
 2. And noth ing brings re - lief.  
 3. My hand in thine I laid.

The sun has hid his  
 A chill runs through my  
 Sweet heart do not de -

nicht;  
 schiesst  
 aus,

Die Welt wird grau und alt  
 Mit mei - nem Schmerz ver - eint;  
 Die Sonn sank nie - der - wärts

Vom  
 Der  
 Sag,

1. face,  
 2. veins,  
 3. lay,

The stars no lon - ger shine,  
 That makes me start with pain;  
 The world is grow - ing gray,

Oh!  
 Out  
 With

Schat - ten um das Licht,  
 Re - gen drau - ssen giesst,  
 hat die Er - de nicht

Wird dun - kel öd' und  
 Um nichts die Thrä - ne  
 Ein ein - zig, ein - zig

1. tell me where up - on  
 2. in the night it rains,  
 3. gloom that hides the day,

This Globe there is the  
 But all my bit - ter  
 There is no light 'tis



|            |      |       |      |       |              |      |
|------------|------|-------|------|-------|--------------|------|
| 3. kalt    | Seit | mir's | an   | Dir   | ge - bricht. | Komm |
| 2. fließt, | Ich  | hab'  | um   | sonst | ge - weint:  | Komm |
| 1. Herz,   | Das  | lie   | bend | zu    | mir spricht: | Komm |

1. heart That ech - oes warm to mine. Come  
 2. tears Flow on in vain in vain. Come  
 3. drear Since you have gone a way. Come

1. heim, mein Lieb, komm heim, komm heim! Komm  
 2. home, sweet heart, come home to me, Come  
 3. *p*

heim, mein Lieb, komm heim, komm heim!  
 home, sweet heart, come home I pray *a tempo.*  
*rit. mf*

*rit.*  
*Ped. \** *Ped. \** *Ped. \**  
 1403 - 8







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Paderawski is the freshest in the minds of Americans, and D'Albert's return will bring him once more to the front. D'Albert is said to be in splendid trim and has the direct approbation of Von Bülow and Rubinstein who take him within their circle.

The Bureau of Music has issued letters of invitation to all the important choral societies in the large cities asking them to co-operate in forming the grand chorus of 2,000 voices, which will render standard oratorios at the ceremonies dedicatory of the Exposition buildings.

The health of Madame Clara Schumann continues in an unsatisfactory state. She is always haunted by the sound of music, and nothing her physicians can do succeeds in touching the evils. It is not surprising that the great artist has fallen into a state of melancholy and depression.

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Some one asked me about Patti's voice, writes Clara Louise Kellogg. She has a fine voice and, on the whole, she is the most remarkable singer I ever heard. Patti is essentially mechanical, and her success is due to her wonderful voice; but as an intelligent actress, a creator of parts, or even as an interesting personality she never could approach the peerless Christine Nilsson. I consider the latter the most intelligent and interesting artist on the operatic stage. Indeed, Nilsson has originality and magnetism, a combination irresistibly captivating to the refined and educated. Her singing was the embodiment of dramatic expression, and she never had to violate all the canons of lyrical art by introducing "Home, Sweet Home" in grand Italian opera to satisfy a high-priced audience. There are some outrages which true artists will never submit to, and they should be honored.



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The Chorus of the Church of the Messiah rendered on January 31st, portions of Mendelssohn's oratorio "St. Paul." The church was thronged to the doors, and under Mr. Kroeger's training, the performance was a very satisfactory one.

Tschaikowsky's opera "Eugene Onegin" was announced to be performed for the first time in Germany, at the Hamburg Stadt-Theater.

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Eugene D'Albert has been secured by Mr. Ellis, of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and will appear in a series of forty concerts and recitals, commencing March 15. The *Allgemeine Musik Zeitung*, of Berlin, said on January 12, after his playing of Beethoven's concerto, "D'Albert's position now as the greatest living pianist must be conceded. D'Albert's bride, Teresa Carreno, will not come to America with him, her London engagements preventing.



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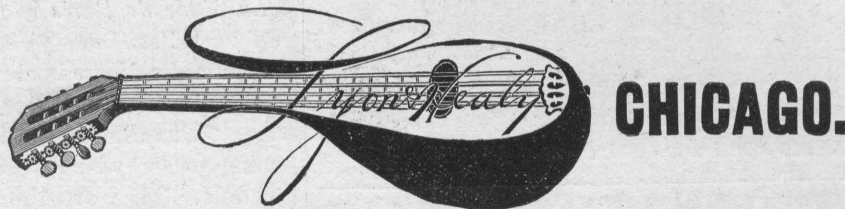
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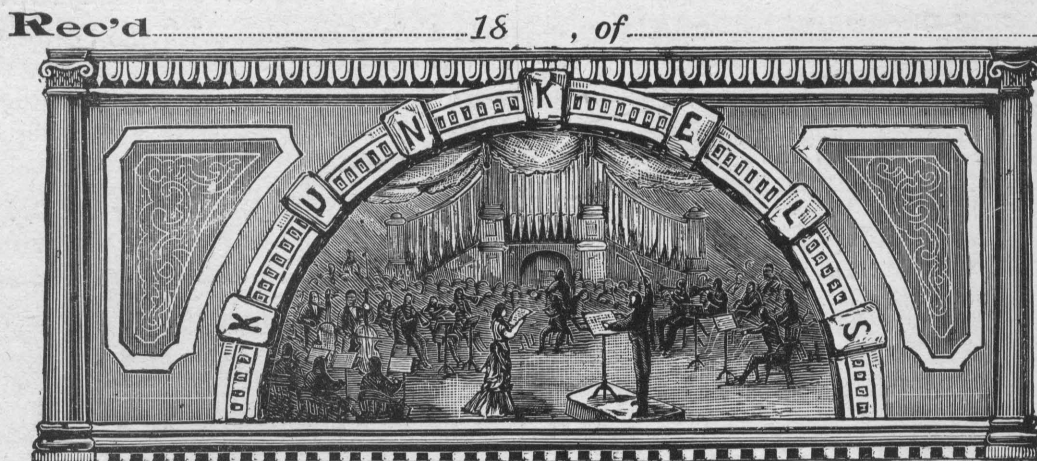
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